

Zion's Herald.

VOLUME LXIX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1891.

NUMBER 45.

Zion's Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
Boston Wesleyan Association,
88 Bromfield Street, Boston.

EAST MAINE EDITION.

CHARLES PARKHURST, Editor.
ALONZO S. WEED, Publisher.

For all stations preachers in the Methodist Episcopal
Church are authorized agents for their locality.
Price, including postage, \$2.50 per year.

Specimen Copies Free.

The Outlook.

Were it not that President Da Fonseca, of Brazil, had shown himself singularly free from the taint of ambition, his peremptory course last week in dissolving Congress, putting the capital and its vicinity under martial law, and suppressing telegraphic communication, would have been construed into a coup d'etat. His assumption of dictatorial power, however, was believed by those who have watched the progress of affairs in that country to be temporary and for some sufficient reason. What that reason was, no one for several days could discover. It was known that the executive and the national legislature were at variance—that the recommendations of the President and his cabinet had been rejected by Congress, and that certain measures passed by the latter had been vetoed. It was subsequently learned that an act regulating proceedings in the case of the President's impeachment had been disapproved, but that the measure had passed in spite of the veto, whereupon the Congressmen were sent home, martial law proclaimed, and a new election ordered. It was not believed, however, that a mere question of prerogative would warrant a President, who had been strenuous for constitutional rights, to trample upon these rights unless some other reason lay behind. Very slowly, and after quiet was restored, this hidden reason came to light. Not because of divergent views respecting executive functions, nor because of difference of opinion on questions of finance, nor because of English jealousy at the success of our reciprocity arrangements with Brazil, though all of these were more or less involved, but because the specialists were at work and the republic was in danger, did the President assume supreme command. He did so at the request of the army and navy, to crush out a conspiracy to restore the empire. The details of this conspiracy have not been published at this time of writing; but it looks as though Da Fonseca had won fresh laurels as the savior of his country.

The New York Chamber of Commerce, after a spirited debate, has formulated resolutions calling for a repeal of the silver law, and has appointed a committee to call the attention of President Harrison to their action, and to urge their recommendations upon Congress. As finally adopted, the resolutions were as follows:—

Whereas, The principal function of this chamber is to promote the passage of good laws, the amendment of improper laws, and the repeal of such others as are detrimental to the business interests of the country; and

Whereas, A sound currency has been for more than a century a question of supreme solicitude with the chamber, and has always received its most careful and considerate attention; and

Whereas, At the last meeting a resolution was adopted expressing the opinion that so much of the act of Congress of July 14, 1890, as compels the Government to purchase monthly four and a half dollar ounces of silver is against the public welfare and should be repealed; therefore,

Resolved, That the president be authorized to appoint a committee of five, of which he shall be chairman, whose duty it shall be to urge upon Congress such modification of said act as will suspend the further purchase of silver and any additional changes of the same until an international agreement is arrived at between the United States and other commercial nations of the world.

Resolved, That this chamber, with very great regret, calls the attention of the President of the United States to the above resolution, and begs that in view of his late utterances relative to a sound monetary system in this country, he call the attention of Congress to the all-important question in his forthcoming message to Congress.

Resolved, That the committee have power to invite the co-operation of all the commercial bodies in urging this subject upon the attention of Congress.

It is believed that similar conservative action will be taken in other cities. Appeals like this from our great business centres, if not effective in securing the repeal of the law, ought at least to have sufficient weight to prevent free-coinage legislation.

The coal miners in Tennessee have executed their threat. As our readers will remember, they rebelled last July against working side by side with convicts and against having their wages affected by the competition of convict labor. So determined was their attitude, that the governor consented to call a special session of the legislature to consider their grievance, they agreed meanwhile to keep the peace and permit the convicts to continue work. The session was held, but nothing came of it. No redress was provided. The obnoxious law was left unchanged—principally because to erect prisons for the confinement of criminals involved too much expense for the State to bear. Finding their just complaints ignored, the miners have taken the law into their own hands. They have forcibly freed themselves

from a degrading association and competition by overawing the guards, liberating the convicts at different points, and burning the stockades in which they were confined when not at work. These convicts, to the number of over five hundred, have been provided with clothing, and in some cases with arms, by sympathizing mountaineers, and are taking refuge in other States. Some of them (about 150) have been recaptured, or have surrendered themselves because of hunger, but these are chiefly petty criminals on short terms of punishment. It is certainly a serious problem to decide what to do in this condition of persistent rebellion against State authority. The State is doubtless at fault in provoking the rebellion, and it is certainly not in a condition to vindicate its authority by rebuilding the stockades under protection of militia, and insisting by a display of force that the contract for convict labor shall be respected. Any attempt to do this will either result in bloodshed, or will be nullified by a subsequent jail delivery. The best and certainly the cheapest way in the end would be to reform the prison system.

Chile has a new ruler—the unanimous choice of the electors—Admiral Jorge Montt, who was the leading spirit in the revolt against Balmaceda, and commanded the Congressional fleet. The conviction is strong that his presidency, which will formally begin on the 26th proximo, will restore the old-time prosperity and harmony. He is said to have no personal ambition to govern Chile, but accepts the office in the interests of peace, and because he is assured that citizens of all classes desire it. He will promptly recommend an amnesty to all political offenders. Questions at issue with foreign governments, including our own, will, it is believed, receive early and impartial attention. Says the *Tribune*: "A brave sailor himself, the new president will naturally sympathize with the feeling of resentment caused among Americans by the indignity and outrages to which the 'Balmaceda' men were subjected in Valparaiso. His inauguration will be speedily followed, we doubt not, by ample explanations of the lawless attack and by acts of reparation for the death of the two blue-jackets."

Public confidence in the national banking system has received many rude shocks of late, but none that came more closely home to residents in New England than the disclosures which have been published in connection with the Maverick's failure and the causes thereof. Business, too, has been affected by it to a marked degree; and although the associated banks, by their prompt action, helped to tide over the emergency and avert a panic, the criminal recklessness which ruined Boston's most trusted bank will be felt in many remote circles and in ways that cannot, in the nature of things, be reported. It is gratifying to learn, of course, that the assets of the bank are so large that the fraction of loss will be a small one; but the ugly fact remains that despite all precautions to ensure financial integrity, rottenness has been allowed to exist for a time at least unexposed, and trusted officials have proved basely recreant.

After listening to Professor Briggs' defense against the charges of heresy formulated against him—a defense which covered and refuted every specification in the indictment, and which expressed sincere regret for any pain or anxiety which he had caused his brethren in the ministry or the church—the New York Presbytery, by a vote of 94 to 39, decided to dismiss the charges. This outcome had been predicted before the trial was held. Professor Briggs' exculpation, however, is not final. An appeal will be taken to the synod next October, when this action of the Presbytery will be reviewed and possibly disapproved. In that case the Professor may again be called to account for promulgating "doctrines which conflict irreconcilably with, and are contrary to, the cardinal doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures and contained in the standards of the Presbyterian Church." It looks, however, as though the recent decision of the Presbytery marks a reaction in the direction of toleration, and that hereafter there will be room in that communion for Christian scholars who are honestly trying to discover fresh light in God's Word.

Briefer Comment.

It was both noticeable and commendable that "mud-slinging" played but little part in the recent elections. The elimination of personalities from party struggles is a step in the right direction. The practical disintegration of the Farmers' Alliance is foreshadowed by the defeat of that party in the West. It will probably have but scanty influence upon the national election of 1892. Whether the tariff or silver will be the coming issue, is not yet apparent. That Tammany will dictate Democratic policy is already clear, and is lamented by none more keenly than by conscientious members of that party itself.

The departure from Algeria of a French force to occupy the cluster of Saharan oases which are comprised under the general name of Tuat, is an important step, as it will doubtless provoke a conflict with the Mohammedan natives of that region who are supposed to be numerous and warlike, and possibly, also, with the Sultan of Morocco, under whose protection the Tuatians have placed themselves. It is also important as showing that France is now ready to occupy that large section of the Sahara which was guaranteed to her by last year's treaty with Great Britain. This first advance will, if successful, extend the French frontier about 500 miles to the southward. As but little is known of this region—only one explorer, and he under careful disguise, having succeeded in penetrating to it nearly thirty years ago—reports from this expedition will be awaited with great interest.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has been raising "a moral hurricane" in his recent measures to curtail the social evil in Berlin. The police have certainly done their part, and certain streets in that capital which had acquired an unsavory reputation, have become suddenly and rigidly respectable. Abandoned women and those whom they employ have been put under strict surveillance, and the Minister of Justice has been directed to formulate more stringent regulations for their supervision. The number of these unhappy creatures is estimated at 50,000, and their employees as many more. They constitute "a great satanic army, incessantly warring upon society." No spasmodic attack will rout it. Nothing but vigilant, uncompromising and persistent fighting will hold this dreadful evil in check. The Emperor has undertaken a reform which will task his wisdom and energy to the utmost.

ONLY four of the twenty-eight States which have thus far made appropriations for the World's Fair have submitted designs for their buildings. In no department of the work now going on in Chicago is so apathetic a condition as in this. Director General Davis has felt obliged to send out letters urging the various State boards to send in their plans for approval. The largest building in the world is to be erected for the display of manufactures and the liberal arts. The dimensions, approximately, are 800 feet wide and 1,800 feet long. It will be a mile around it. Says an exchange: "Westminster Abbey might be placed inside of it. St. Paul's Cathedral in London could hide itself under its shadow. Ten buildings as large as the Auditorium could be tucked under it. If it be so desired, the Eiffel Tower could be slid lengthwise beneath the roof of the palace, and on top of the auditorium. The Washington Monument might also be stored there and be kept out of the wet. It will be a modern wonder of the world."

Dr. Daniel Steele's Column.

"Free Indeed."

THE words "freedom" and "liberty" are found in the New Testament, but they do not have the meaning which is attached to them in treatises on the Will. It is a remarkable fact that there is no attempt in the Bible to prove human free agency, as there is no demonstration of the existence of God. Both of these fundamental truths are assumed without proof. Moral obligation implies freedom, and consciousness asserts it. This kind of freedom has been called *formal* freedom, to distinguish it from that *real* freedom which Christ promises: "If the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." Since this freedom is the gift of Christ, it is evident that it is not an attribute of man in his fallen estate. It belongs only to the true believers in the Son of God. It is not a deliverance from any bolts or bars or yoke of necessity outside of us, but from "the law in our members," in us, will itself, a uniform tendency to yield to the sway of the depraved sensibilities which gives birth to sin. When conscience forbids what inclination strongly desires and evil habit draws us to, there is a collision of forces which, without the intervention of Christ, the great Liberator, invariably ends in bondage. "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me?" This is the universal cry of all thoughtful souls recognizing obligation to the moral law, but without help from above to keep it.

"They see the right, and they approve it too; Condemn the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue." This produces a degrading sense of servility. One bright moral ideal after another fades away. After each moral defeat the aspirant after true excellence loses his standard with a self-loathing and wretchedness befitting one who has voluntarily sold himself into slavery. Thus thousands of noble souls who began to climb the mountain, with the motto "Excelsior" have begun to descend, having insensibly changed their motto to "Inferior."

Only One Remedy.

Some power must enter into them which can harmonize inclination and conscience in such a manner as to enable the man to do just what he delights to do and at the same time to do exactly right. When desire and duty become one, the soul is truly free and truly happy. How is this identity of duty and desire accomplished? The Stoics endeavored to reach the same end by extinguishing the latter, but they failed. God does not lead men up to perfect freedom by mutilation, but by purification. When we desire only God's will, we will delight in His law. There are minds which cannot be subject to God's law. Still they are accountable. They can consent to the reconstruction of their natures by the extinction of carnality and the renewing of the Holy Ghost. They are, through Jesus Christ, endowed with the gracious ability to repent and to receive Him as their Saviour and Lord. This is initial salvation, or prevent grace. It is for the will to determine whether this shall become real and complete deliverance from the enslavement of depravity. One would suppose that this is the only choice morally possible to a rational being, since all men abhor personal slavery and political bondage. But we need not go far to find abundant proofs that the so-called "natural man" prefers the despotism of sin to the freedom of righteousness. There is no more hopeless condition than delight in spiritual bondage. In a former generation the saddest parents in America were those who, after converting all their possessions into gold to ransom their sailor boy from captivity in Algeria, received back their money from the consul with a message that their son refused to be redeemed because he preferred the society of his barbarian captors to that of his Christian kindred. He had married a Bedouin wife, contracted nomadic habits, and became fascinated with the pleasures of the lawless Arabs. This is a mirror in which every impenitent sinner may see himself. He is redeemed by One who has paid an infinite ransom, yet for the evanescent and degrading pleasures of an hour he scorns freedom and hugs his chains. He persists in this through all his earthly probation. What would the Liberator do with such a being if he was in supreme authority over him? The question

is a fair one. Let there be a candid answer. We have hinted at the way of obtaining spiritual freedom. It is only through the power of Christ, the great Emancipator. Our part is

An All-Surrendering Trust

In Him. Says Thomas à Kempis: "My son, thou canst not have perfect liberty unless thou wholly renounce thyself. They are but in fetters, all who merely seek their own interest and are lovers of themselves. Keep this short and complete saying: 'Forsake all, and thou shalt find rest.' This gives God a chance to do some very needful work inside, even to put His law in the heart. When this is done, the law, instead of a yoke galling the neck, becomes a wellspring of joy. 'Thy statutes,' says the Psalmist, 'have been my songs'—the Ten Commandments set to music! Only the new creature in Christ can ever learn that tune. It is the first rehearsal on the earth of the new song they are singing in heaven, the song of Moses and the Lamb, the Law and the Gospel harmonized.

Hitherto we have spoken of the negative side of spiritual freedom. There is a positive side. The love of God shed abroad in the soul and excluding all antagonisms, guarantees the unfettered action of the higher nature, restores the man to himself, and makes him his own master, because God has now perfect sway over his will. This is

The Gospel Paradox

—rest under a yoke; Christ's *doulos* (slave) and the Lord's freeman. The free are exhorted to use their liberty as the bondservants of God. This is because the highest freedom is realized when the heart is perfectly captivated by the Divine love and the will is completely enthralled by the Divine will. Faber seems to have experienced this paradox which prompted his hymn to the Divine will:—

"And He hath breathed into my heart
A special love for thee;
A love to lose my will in His,
And by that loss be free."

But what are we to understand by being

Free from the Law?

In answering this question some have fallen into the error of Antinomianism, the denial of obligation on the part of the believer to keep the moral law. He is not under the law as the ground of justification, the blood of Christ being his new plea; nor as the motive to service, love to the lawgiver having taken its place; but he is under the law as the rule of life, although Christianity puts man's spontaneous obedience in the place of the act legally enforced, his independent decision in lieu of legal necessity. Thus love unconsciously fulfills the law. It implants the principle of obedience in the heart, so that it is free, unconstrained and natural. This is "the law of liberty" of which St. James speaks. I do not wonder that he calls it the "royal law," i. e., the king of all laws. For he whom the love of Christ constrains in all his acts obeys the highest law in the universe. This is Christian perfection. This is being free indeed. This is the heritage of all believers. Reader, if you have not received this heritage, the reason is not found in the unwillingness of the executor of Christ's last will and testament, the Holy Spirit, to hand over your portion. You have not fulfilled the conditions of its reception.

MY MONDAY MEDITATIONS.

I HAVE just been laughing at a good story told me by a brother minister who dropped in for a moment on his way to the Book Room. I always laugh at his stories, for the laugh is in them. This leads me to speak of some of the naturally witty preachers of my acquaintance. I refer to conversationalists, for in conversation a man shows whether he has the true wit or not. There are funny stories which are repeated with all sorts of imitations which can be used by men without humor with laughable effect. There is too much of this in the ministry. I admire the natural, spontaneous wit which is devoid of all coarseness and smut.

There is a tall, angular young preacher who used to be a regular attendant at the Preachers' Meeting, who can get a laugh out of his brethren as quickly as any man I know. To call him "dry" would refer to his manner rather than his matter. He makes a quick reply with all sobriety or with a significant smile which is very suggestive. He is sensible enough not to overdo what is effective, and wisely resorts to repartee rather than to story-telling.

Here is another altogether unlike him in form and manner. He is a type of the good-natured wit. His fun is always of that stamp. "Fat and jolly" give a pretty good picture of his characteristics. As a letter-writer his wit has the freest play. A day or two ago I was in the study of one of his classmates, and as we were speaking of him he brought out some old letters which written in the beginning of his ministry. This brother, who has a literary bent, has carefully preserved them, and expects to use extracts from them to good purpose some day. As a platform speaker this man uses his wit to excellent advantage. There is no sting in it, but I imagine he could be sarcastic if he tried. He is constantly rallied on his single state, and apparently does not tire of satisfactorily explaining his misfortune. I once heard a man ask him, "How much longer will you remain a bachelor?" "Just as long as I can keep my eyes open. I remember that the first man would not have been taken in that trap unless a deep sleep had fallen upon him." In a heated debate on the woman question his excited opponent interrupted: "What does your opinion amount to on a question like this?" "It amounts to everything, my brother, because I hold the position of advantage inasmuch as my judgment is not warped by unfortunate experience."

There is still another in the same company who is a combination of the two I have described. I do not intend to give the impression that he is like either of the others, for he is peculiar to himself. The strength of his humor is in its refinement. He has an artist's taste, and shows it in his appreciation of what is laughable and ludicrous. It is like a short story which leaves a good deal to the imagination. He suggests more than he says, and his method of saying it brings the ridiculousness of the situation clearly before you. He can tell a good story, but the method is usually more attractive to me than the story. Perhaps I ought to add that he has the ability to make a good deal out of a story which others could not tell.

I have chosen as my last representative a man totally unlike any of these. He is a typical Yankee from the Pine Tree State, and can surpass in his line any man I ever heard. When he is in the right mood he always has a story to the point, and there is a point to the story. He is keen, sarcastic and saucy. There is nothing quiet about his style of story or its effect upon an ordinary quick intelligence. I have been obliged to stop writing to laugh at some of the bright things I have heard him say on the platform and in conversation. I would try to reproduce them, but it would take the edge off in the process. I am not a witty man myself, and know enough to know it. These friends of mine are no doubt as well aware of that fact, but I am a good man to try a joke on, for if it does not provoke a smile on my part, it might as well be laid aside. I ought to say in explanation that it is one of my principles to laugh at my friends' wit whenever it is possible. This beautiful state of mind has caused me some annoyance, but it has encouraged my friends, and I have decided to continue in the same grace. PAUL PENNIMAN.

THE HISTORY OF EAST MAINE CONFERENCE.

REV. WILLIAM L. BROWN.

IN the month of August, 1793, the New England Conference held its annual session in Lynn, Mass. All New England was included in its territory. Eight preachers were in attendance. One appointment read as follows: "Lynn and the Province of Maine, Jesse Lee." In Conference session, 1796, thirty preachers were present, and seven of that number were assigned to Maine.

In 1815 there were two districts in Maine, twenty circuits, and 24 ministers. Membership, 3,388; increase, 156.

In the year 1825 the Maine Conference was organized, with 44 names upon its roll. The cause advanced, and at the session of Maine Conference held in Biddeford in 1847, Bishop Hedding presiding, initial action was taken for the creation of a new Conference to be called East Maine. Hence our Conference dates from 1848, and includes all of Maine not embraced in the Maine Conference.

The circuit system has been hitherto, of necessity, an important feature in our work. The lack of railroad in our domain has rendered moving more difficult and wearying. The pre-occupation of the field by older churches should be considered with reference to our work. Our early ministers were not always recognized as rightful occupants of the soil. A stern theology was held by established churches, which was already reacting toward Unitarian opinions. Methodism was new and novel, but the preaching of a free, full and present salvation won its way among the masses of the people. To-day a far happier state of feeling exists among the churches throughout our bounds. We have now an Evangelical Board of Arbitration to which members from all churches are appointed, the better to utilize our labors in the smaller places. Bishop Foster wittily and wisely commented upon this measure, at our last session, heartily commended it, but observed that "it was not always so."

Our history shows that God gave

Men for the Times.

The early laborers were noble in character and efficient in work. Only eight members are now living whose connection is coexistent with the creation of the Conference. They are: Revs. Albert Church, R. Day, A. Kendall, L. Wentworth, S. H. Beale, B. B. Byrne, B. M. Mitchell and E. M. Fowler.

Our body has always been faithful to educational interests. By the division Kent's Hill Seminary was taken by the Maine Conference; but, with great sacrifice, the walls of the second seminary were soon reared in our territory, and it stands to-day to our church's honor with good prospect of greater usefulness before it.

In our outline of Conference history the record of patriotism is not wanting. Our Seminary gave a very large per cent. of its available male membership to suppress the war of the Rebellion. Methodists were very numerous in our regiments. Several members of Conference served as chaplains, officers and privates in the strife. We recall the names of Brothers J. P. French, I. A. Wardwell, B. F. Tefft, P. Higgins, B. A. Chase, S. F. Chase and S. A. Fuller as belonging to this list.

Though the heroic age is not passed—as shown by our Conference work—still the times have improved. Ministerial support is greatly in advance of earlier years. I have before me a copy of the Minutes of 1851. The average receipts of the presiding elders were \$455, and those of the pastors were \$300. Similar returns which appear in the Minutes for 1891 give to our presiding elders an average support of \$1,346; the pastors' average receipts are \$591.

Revivals appear in our historical review. In

early years the preacher was his own revivalist, and we believe that greater thoroughness among the converts was realized thereby.

Our ministerial membership numbers 95, and there are 10 probationers. Lay membership is as follows: Probationers, 1,862; local preachers, 59; full members, 9,033; total, 10,954.

Zion's outlook is hopeful. Let the old-time fire abide and cheerful self-denial for Christ be practiced. Let us keep "holiness unto the Lord" upon our banners, and greater victories of the Cross will be realized.

Clinton, Me.

TO THE EAST MAINE CONFERENCE—GREETING.

REV. MARK TRAFFORD, D. D.

Hail, heroes of an early day!
Whose shades around us still do stay,
As when they lived of yore.
We seem to see each well known face,
Their footprints still we clearly trace,
Their work still growing fills its place
On time's receding shore.

Foremost was LEE with his good steeds,
He, the bold heart, the phalanx leader,
And how to conquer shows;
Through forests led by spotted trees,
Through marshes which no footprint leaves,
The rushing river's current cleaves,
And on in triumph goes.

The Muse, impartial, here would fain
Rebuke each hero's deeds and name
Who met the battle's shock;
And following their leader bold,
So fearless stormed the foe's stronghold,
And gathered safely in the fold
The widely scattered flock.

Now on they sweep in grand array,
Salvation's banner in display,
The watchword, "Christ for all!"
With heart appeal, with shout and song,
They roll the living tide along,
Each one becomes a thousand strong,
And hosts before them fall.

The blind old Bard of Zion's fame
Gave to his heroes each a name,
And each bold deed revealed.
The Muse here halts—she dimly sees
A crowd of shades as autumn's leaves,
Each bending under harvest sheaves,
Gathered in this rich field.

Yet few stand out distinctly clear—
Each, of all others the full peer,
The bond fraternal owns:
MURDOX, in his youthful vigor came,
With HALL, that highly honored name,
And BEALE and MURDERER all aflame,
With weeping prophet JONES.

There's FOGG, John Calvin's sturdy foe,
And HEATH, whose modest virtues show,
With MARSH in logic skilled;
KIRBY, the lad of sixteen years;
MURPHY, and WEBB, and SOULE, all peers,
And WELLS, wise counselor, appears,—
By such the ranks were filled.

No church warm greetings gave surprise,
No furnished cottage met their eyes,
Few open doors were shown;
The log hut was their lodging-place,
A couch of straw in attic's space,
Where they in winter's storm might trace
Their names in snow-flakes strown.

Brothers of Eastern Maine to-day,
From Kennebec to Quoddy Bay,
Who cultivate that soil,
Those laid the corner-stone; you rear
Truth's stately temple where appear
Fruits of their labors year by year,
The trophies of their toil.

Can we forget? Not while the sun
His daily circle still shall run,
Or seasons come and go,
On in their footsteps press, and still
Their well laid plans with joy fulfill,
And push the battle home until
We leave these fields below.

Aye! by and by we'll be called home,
No more from place to place to roam,
And lay life's burdens down,
Then those old heroes we shall meet,
With shouts of joy each other greet,
Our gathered sheaves lay at His feet,
And take the victor's crown.

L' ENVOI.

Pembroke, "Rocky River," how I love
Thy waters calm or broken into foam,
Far distant fate may cause my feet to rove,
Still turns my heart to thee, its primal home!
From thee now parted many a weary year,
Whose murmuring music filled my infant ear.

Arno, or Tiber, or dark Danube's stream,
Or winding Rhine, with castle-crowned heights,
Or sluggish Rhone, or gently gliding Seine,
Or ancient Nile with dusky Coptic deluges,
Their charms so oft the minstrel's lyres have strung,
Joy of my youth, while these are yet unused.

Child of the fleecy snows, whose infant birth
Is where rough winter holds his lengthened sway;
Whose kingly mandate checks the rippling mirth
Of the young brooklets leaping on their way;
Thy infant weakness fed by nursing rills
Bursts through rough rocks and towering northern hills.

Thou hast thy way in all thy strength alone,
And wealth of beauty, ere man's voice was heard;

Thy soothing music mingling with the tone
Of windy tempests, or the summer brood,
The moose laved in thy waters, and the brood
Of fluttering sea-fowl skimmed thy rushing flood.

Roll on, grand river! still thy waters course,
And fret, and boil along thy rocky shores,
Hastening to reach again their primal source
Where they may rest, and chafe thy banks no more.

Thus down Time's stream I glide, and long to be
At rest upon that nearing, quiet sea!

The following Bishops have presided at the sessions of the East Maine Conference, beginning with Aug. 2, 1848: Hedding (1), Morris (3), Jones (6), Baker (3), Waugh (1), Ames (4), Simpson (3), Scott (2), Clark (2), Thomson (1), Andrews (3), Wiley (1), Haven (1), Foster (4), Merrill (1), Harris (2), Foss (1), Bowman (1), Warren (1), Walden (1), Fowler (1), Hurst (1).

THE PERSONNEL OF THE EAST MAINE CONFERENCE.

REV. C. A. PLUMER.

ANDERSON, A. W. C., joined in 1878; has served in six pastorate with acceptance and prosperity.

BANDHART, C. L., joined in 1883; has had five pastorate; is doing good and faithful work.

BENNETT, J. H., joined in 1883; has had fifteen pastorate, and been building monuments in improved church property and souls saved.

BOYNTON, E. H., joined in 1878; has served in four pastorate; his praise is with the churches he has served.

BRIDGEMAN, M. F., joined in 1881; has served in four pastorate; salvation is his theme and souls gathered to Christ the fruit of his labor.

BROOKS, F. W., joined in 1887; has served in three pastorate; prudence, zeal and faithfulness have characterized his work; blessings follow.

BROWN, W. L., joined in 1888; has served in fourteen pastorate; "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

CAMPBELL, W. F., joined in 1888; in two pastorate he has been sowing diligently the seed of Gospel truth.

CARTER, E. A., joined in 1889; has served in two pastorate, rejoicing in the fruits of his labor.

CHADWICK, G. B., joined in 1879; has served in five pastorate; the pulpit is his throne, whence he feeds the flock with the bread of life, and with eloquent appeals wins votaries to the Cross.

CHASE, A. F., came from the Maine Conference in 1884; principal of the East Maine Conference Seminary; a thorough and popular teacher, a success.

CLIFFORD, J. R., joined in 1880; has had four pastorate; his ministry is the sweetness of Gospel love, yielding a saving and inspiring perfume.

CUMMINGS, C. S., came from the Maine Conference in 1888; has had a pleasant and efficient pastorate at Rockland.

CROSBY, J. T., joined in 1876; has served in seven pastorate; interested in all good things, he ever leaves the impress of his character upon them.

DAY, J. W., joined in 1860; has served in eleven pastorate and six years as presiding elder; a strong preacher, excellent reports annually tell of successful work.

DOW, D. B., joined in 1886; has served in four pastorate; thoughtful, instructive, he leads in ways of Gospel truth.

DUNNACK, W. H., joined in 1889; is serving his second pastorate; the blessing of the Lord attends his labors.

DUNTON, S. M., joined in 1872; has had seven pastorate; excels as a pastor; his return is desired by each charge.

FEARNOLD, O. H., came from the New England Southern Conference in 1886; has had three pastorate; strong in the pulpit, social with the people, he wins.

FOSS, H. E., came from the Maine Conference in 1891; only pleasant things are reported of this his first pastorate with us.

FREEMAN, E., came from the Wilmington Conference in 1891; is doing a good work in Wiscasset.

FROBOK, H. E., joined in 1884; has served in four pastorate; full of courage, beholds the victory from afar and presses into it.

FULLER, C. H., joined in 1887; served two years as pastor; since attending school.

GAHAN, E. S., joined in 1882; has served in five pastorate, winning golden opinions in each field; the record testifies of efficient work.

GLIDDEN, E. A., joined in 1878; has served in seven pastorate; fluent in speech, he never fails to interest and benefit his audience.

HADLOCK, H. E., joined in 1889; his labors have been blessed in this his first pastorate.

HALEY, J. F., joined in 1879; served one year as professor in the Conference Seminary, seven years in the pastorate; is now serving his fifth year as presiding elder; thoughtful, discreet, his ministry and administration have been a continual benediction.

HANSCOM, S. L., joined in 1889; has served in ten pastorate; a keen observer of events, a reader of men, his labors and sermons are volleys well aimed.

HASKELL, C. L., joined in 1886; has had twelve pastorate in the Conference; was in the Wisconsin Conference two years; rugged in thought and manner, he has wielded heavy and successful blows for the truth.

HILLS, V. E., joined in 1889; is serving his second charge; his ministry is one of promise to the church.

HONODON, T. A., joined in 1886; has had four pastorate; a soldier of whom good reports are heard from the field.

JEWELL, W. T., joined in 1889; has served twenty-two pastorate; his sermons have been Gospel jewels, his pastoral visits the scattering of jewels, and he has gathered many jewels for the Master's crown.

JOHNSON, W. T., joined in 1889; is serving his second charge; souls are saved and every interest of the church promoted through his ministry.

KARNETT, M., joined in 1887; is serving in his second pastorate; an increasing membership tells of faithful and successful work.

KELLEY, W. J., joined in 1888; has served in two pastorate; was instrumental in purchasing a parsonage on his first charge; is hungering for the advantages of the schools.

LA MARSH, N., joined in 1884; has served in three pastorate; lecturer, singer, preacher, a marked success.

LEMMOND, W., joined in 1882; has had five pastorate; while sowing "beside all waters" he has been gathering the harvest.

LINDSAY, G. D., came from the Maine Conference in 1876; has had a successful pastorate at Bangor, First Church.

LOCKHART, A. J., joined in 1872; has served seven charges; the poet of the Conference, much beloved by his churches, for his sermons are the rich songs of the Gospel.

MAINE, C. A., joined in 1880; has had seven pastorate; a devoted minister, a diligent pastor, a blessing to many.

MCGRAW, W. A., joined in 1887; is serving his second charge; interesting as a preacher, large audiences tell of his popularity with the people.

MORRIS, J. A., joined in 1882; has served in fourteen pastorate; an analyst, his audiences become versed in the principles of religious truth and are made strong to resist error.

MORGAN, F. H., joined in 1889; a greatly improved church property, an enthused church and souls saved, are his record.

NORTON, H. W., joined in 1885; has served three charges; "The Best for Jesus" is the motto of his life and characterizes all his work.

NUTTER, H. B., joined in 1888; has served two pastorate; the whole is told in this—he is serving the third year in the old charge, East Corinth, where he has had a blessed revival.

OGIER, W. W., joined in 1884; has served three charges; has a record in each charge worthy to be limited by all.

PAGE, S. T., joined in 1883; has served four pastorate; a reaper of souls, he inspires all unto faithfulness.

PATSON, J. D., joined in 1885; has served three charges; gentle yet earnest, cautious yet bold, the work grows in his hands.

PERSON, N. R., joined in 1888; has had two pastorate; faithful, earnest, he has success.

PHILLAN, C. C., joined in 1880; has served in two pastorate; the church and community feel his presence and his pulpit efforts, and souls are saved.

PHILLAN, D. B., joined in 1889; is serving still in his first pastorate, gathering the harvest.

PLUMER, C. A., joined in 1880; has served eleven pastorate and two full terms as presiding elder.

POWELL, W. H., joined in 1888; has had three pastorate; is able to persuade men to become disciples of Jesus.

PREBLE, M. S., joined in 1889; has filled two pastorate; a soldier wearing and manfully using the weapons of Gospel truth.

PRESOTT, M. G., joined in 1872; has served eight pastorate; has a strong personality which he impresses upon his audiences; he leads to the Cross.

PRINCE, W. F., joined in 1885; has labored in four pastorate; now attending Drew Theological Seminary.

ROGERS, C., joined in 1875; has served in eight pastorate; a careful pastor, a diligent student, he lays strong foundations and builds into the likeness of Christ.

ROSE, T. S., joined in 1888; has served three pastorate; an enthusiastic preacher in much demand for service with his people.

SAWYER, D. H., joined in 1876; has served in eight pastorate; now professor in Rust University, Holy Springs, Miss.; a thorough scholar, a man of positive convictions, an able expounder of the Gospel, an apt teacher.

SIMONTON, J. P., joined in 1871; has served in nine pastorate; a busy pastor, he excels in sociability and wins to the church.

SKINNER, E., joined in 1872; has served in nine charges; a faithful pastor visiting from house to house, caring for each interest of his flock.

SMITH, D., joined in 1873; has served in nine pastorate; is doing a good work.

SMITH, P. A., joined in 1888; has served in two charges; in these he will be long remembered because of debts canceled and improvements made upon church property.

SIPRELL, M. H., joined in 1888; is serving the fourth year in his first pastorate, full of the life and joy of the salvation he preaches; he is planning a new church.

STEWART, W. T., joined in 1887; has served two pastorate; now attending Boston University School of Theology.

THOMPSON, J. S., came from the West Wisconsin Conference in 1883; has served four pastorate; an able preacher, he builds the church upon solid foundations and rejoices over sinners converted.

TINLING, J., joined in 1879; has served six charges; a clear and able preacher of the truth of the Gospel.

TOWLE, F. W., joined in 1880; has served six pastorate; a success in leading souls, especially the young, to Jesus.

TRINCO, D. H., joined in 1872; all his ministry has been in the United States Navy, where he has done a good work.

WARDWELL, V. F., joined in 1876; has served eight pastorate; a brilliant and forcible writer, his sermons present truth in glowing and attractive forms.

WENTWORTH, E. C., joined in 1873; has served six pastorate; is now serving the third year as presiding elder; devoted, full of life, stirs things both as pastor and presiding elder.

WHARF, I. H. W., joined in 1879; has served four pastorate; is now serving the fourth year as presiding elder; thoughtful, full of expedients, he leaves monuments pointing to Jesus along the way.

WHITTEN, C. C., joined in 1887; has served two pastorate; now in Boston University School of Theology.

WIGGIN, W., joined in 1889; has served one pastorate; now in Boston University School of Theology.

WITHEE, L. B., joined in 1887; has served in two pastorate; so presents the Gospel that he wins the people to himself and the Lord Jesus.

WINSLOW, G. G., joined in 1885; has served nineteen pastorate; a diligent workman full of zeal for the Lord, he has led many to Jesus, and greatly improved the church property in a number of his charges.

WRIGHT, T. J., joined in 1888; has served three charges; a strong defender of the doctrines of the church.

COOK, N. B., joined in 1890; is doing excellent work in his first charge.

HAMILTON, G. H., joined in 1891; is laboring with good success with a church he had previously supplied as a local preacher.

LEVINS, J. H., joined in 1889; has served two pastorate; has positive convictions, is a forcible preacher and beloved by his people.

LOWELL, C. W., joined in 1890; is serving in the second field, from which good reports are heard.

LYONS, U. G., joined in 1890; is serving the second year in his first field; well reported at the last session of Conference.

MOORE, J. T., joined in 1889; serving the second year in his first charge; his labors have the approval of the Head of the church.

SMALL, S. M., joined in 1889; is serving his second charge as a Conference probationer, though he has served in the pastorate since 1879; the same application is everywhere given—"a good man"; his labors have been blessed of God.

TAYLOR, W. F., joined in 1891; full of zeal.

WREED, J. A., joined in 1890; is serving his second pastorate; good things are reported of his work.

YOUNG, S. O., joined in 1891; zealous to win souls.

Local Preachers.

The following local preachers are regularly employed as pastors, each of whom is doing good and acceptable work:—

G. M. Bailey, J. H. Barker, S. Bickmore, I. B. Conley, H. E. Dunnack, E. Edgett, G. H. Ferguson, L. A. Gould, Z. B. Grass, W. C. Haskell, T. B. Hogue, A. P. Knell, I. H. Lidstone, A. E. Luce, C. H. McKimney, W. A. Meservey, J. D. McGraw, C. M. McLain, M. W. Newbert, G. J. Palmer, J. W. Price, C. A. Reed, B. Russell, E. O. Smith, Orren Tyler.

Of the local preachers given below, some have given the strength of their years to the work of the pastorate, and are now waiting in age and feebleness for the call to come home; others have faithfully served as preachers, though not as pastors; and others, young men, called of God and the church to the ministry, are yet in the schools preparing for the work. All are the pastors' helpers as their circumstances and the requirements of the work demand:—

R. V. Allen, J. Beedle, G. F. Bradford, C. R. Carlton, D. Cunningham, H. G. Dodge, L. C. Dunn, D. E. Genthner, D. Godfrey, J. D. A. Goodwin, H. B. Haskell, A. J. Hayes, J. M. Hovey, H. N. Ingersoll, W. B. Jackson, L. W. Kilgore, J. C. Lamb, C. H. Loverton, J. Lewis, G. F. Lilly, W. H. Maffit, K. N. Moserrey, J. McFadden, J. J. Miller, G. A. Newhall, A. Plimmer, G. Potter, J. A. Price, N. Pulister, W. Reed, P. Rowell, E. Sargent, O. Stoddard, B. B. Thomas, E. E. Ware, D. Warren, J. F. Wellman, A. Winchenap, J. Withee, E. Wixson, E. Young.

Thomaston, Me.

THE ITINERANTS' CLUB.

REV. H. E. FOSB, M. A.

NEW Conferences of equal numbers and means have sent more young men to our various schools, with the pulpits in view, than East Maine; and, with rare exceptions, they have found fields of labor in other sections of the country.

Our Conference leaders are alive to the educational

needs of our young ministers who have not enjoyed the privileges of advanced courses of study, and haled with joy the Itinerants' Club as an aid to ministerial equipment. The first session was held at Orono, Feb. 10-13, 1891, at which time a Club was organized with great enthusiasm. Lectures on the Conference studies were given by members of the examining committee and addresses upon topics connected with ministerial labor and usefulness by leading members of the Conference. Rev. Hosea Howitt, of Auburn, gave a lecture, and Rev. Dr. Brodbeck, of Boston, gave a sermon and an address that are yet fresh in the minds of those who were present.

The brethren speak of the meeting as a "rouser;" and when we learn that more than forty ministers were in attendance in mid-winter in this widely-scattered Conference, we are inclined to think the definition a true one.

The territory embraced in the East Maine Conference is very large, and the distances between Conference limits would be appalling to any one but a presiding elder or a Methodist itinerant. To reach the seat of the last Conference involved three hundred miles of travel to several preachers, and many were obliged to travel by the shortest routes, two hundred miles. Bangor, where the sun is supposed to stop over night, lies, by existing lines of travel, two hundred miles this side of Maine's great "garden" spot—the Aroostook region; while Boothbay is more than one hundred miles from Bangor in the opposite direction.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H. W. Norton.

Bangor, Me.

These great distances make it difficult for the members of the Conference classes, who not infrequently find themselves on the picket line, to attend the sessions; yet it is proposed to make the East Maine Itinerants' Club a success. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, presiding elder of district where meeting is held; vice-president, Rev. G. B. Chadwick; secretary, Rev. E. H. Boynton; treasurer, Rev. H.

A SOPRANO
desires a church position near Boston for a small
salary and aid in organizing a class in vocal. Best of
references given. Address—
H. S. L., ZION'S HERALD Office.

Also all other pieces
for table service, both
in plain and elaborate
patterns.

**Silver Forks
AND
Spoons.**

**WIGGLOW, KENNARD & CO.,
SILVERSMITHS,
511 WASHINGTON ST., COR. WEST.**

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws
which govern the combination of digestible and nutri-
tious, and by a careful application of the fine prop-
erties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided
our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavored
average which may save us many heavy doses of
tea. It is by the judicious use of such articles of
diet that a constitution may be gradually built up
until strong enough to resist every tendency to
disease. Hundreds of our mother's are daily find-
ing around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak
spot. We may see many a frail estate by keep-
ing it well fortified with pure tea and a
properly unadorned frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold
only in half pound tins, by grocers, label—
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic & Chem-
ists, London, Eng.

You will find
REV. DR. BANKS'
WHITE SLAVES
in all the Bookstores.
Over 50 Illustrations from Life.
Sent by mail postpaid on receipt of \$1.50.

**LEE AND SHEPARD,
PUBLISHERS,
BOSTON.**

1891. FOR CHRISTMAS TIME. 1891.

Santa's Surprise. Dr. W. H. DOANE'S Cantata
Music, Merry Songs, Appreciative Recitations,
Enjoyable Dialogues, easily rendered by chil-
dren. Price 30 cts. by mail.

The Lord's Anthem. By ROBERT LOW-
(No. 14) will be found in the highest rank. The
new songs, as well as the old, are of a fami-
ly hymns in which all can join. It is a very
excellent and desirable Christmas Exercise.
Price, 5 cts. by mail.

The Christmas King. A kindergarten serv-
ice by Mrs. WILDER F. CRAFTS. Price 5 cts. by
mail.

Christmas Annual No. 22 furnishes new
songs for carols for this season by experienced composers. Price 4 cts.
by mail.

Recitations on receipt of two recent stamps.
A large line of Octavo Anthems for choral, etc.
A full catalogue of Christmas Music sent on re-
quest.

**THE BIGLOW & MAIN COMPANY,
51 North 5th St., Chicago, 76 East 9th St., New York**

Published This Day
**CENTENNIAL NUMBER
THE OLD
FARMERS' ALMANACK**
—FOR—
1892.
ROBERT B. THOMAS.
With Life and Portrait.
**WILLIAM WARE & CO., Publishers.
BOSTON.**

A BOOK FREE.
We will mail to any address our book of cures,
containing absolute proof that Consumption,
Catarrh, Asthma and allied diseases are being
promptly cured in all parts of the world by the use of
GERATED OXYGEN COMPOUND CO.
P. O. BOX 1666. Nashua, N. H.
BOSTON OFFICE, HERALD BUILDING.

ERSON \$5,000
SOLD

FOR OVER FORTY YEARS
have enjoyed a high reputation. Brilliant and
musical; tone of rare sympathetic quality; essen-
tially for vocal accompaniment. Durable, con-
structed of finest material by most skillful work-
men. Exceptional in retaining original richness
and fullness of tone. Require tuning less often
than any other piano. MODERATE PRICES. REAS-
ONABLE TERMS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**BOSTON
BUTTRICK ST.
NEW YORK
32 FIFTH AVE.**

MANN'S BONE CUTTER
for
POULTRY FOOD
Warranted to cut green
bones, meat, gristle, and all
without clog or difficulty, or
Money REFUNDED.
It has been proved
GREEN CUT BONE
is the most economical egg
producing food in the world.
It will double the num-
ber of eggs, and make
them 25 per cent. more fer-
tile. Send stamp for cat-
logue. Name this paper.
F. W. MANN.
Pat. June 15, '90. Aug. 20, '90. Milford, Mass.

PEERLESS TACOMA Capital Steam Shipping and R.R.
Centre. Rapid development of
our vast territory in Last Years. Better
profits than stocks or mortgages. Lots and acres \$100
to \$200,000. Rent paying property. \$2 Monthly for holding
much better than buying Bonds. Sure 20 to 100%
Address, TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., Tacoma, Wash.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Best quality Pure Copper and Tin
CHIMES, PEALS AND BELLS.
Most favored by Churches, Schools, etc. Beautifully
The YANDEKEN & TIFT Co. Cincinnati, O.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY
BALTIMORE, MD.
Best quality Pure Copper and Tin
for Churches, Schools, etc.
ALSO CHIMES AND BELLS.
Price and terms free. Name this paper.

MEENEY & COMPANY.
WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS
For Churches, Schools, etc. Cast
Cano and Teals. For more data call a pe-
sary noted for superiority over others.

Blake Bell Foundry
Established in 1850.
Successors to WM. BLAKE & CO.,
manufacturer of Bells of every description, Steel
or in Chimes, of Copper and Tin. Address,
BLAKE BELL CO., Boston, Mass.

OPIUM Morphine Habit cured in 10
to 15 days. No more till cured.
DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

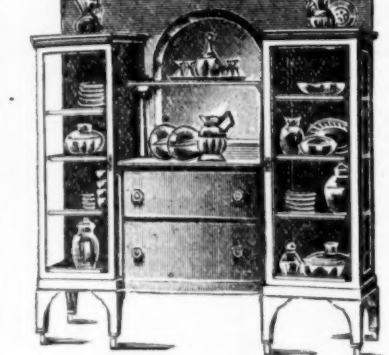
Who rules in this town?
Depends on the question up.
The lamp-chimney question—what sort do you break?
Whatever sort your dealer deals in.

How, do you think, he selects his chimneys?
He buys those that cost him least; he can get the regular price for them; and the faster they break the more he sells. That's how he reasons.

Tell him you want Macbeth's "pearl top" or "pearl glass," tough glass, transparent, clear, not foggy, fine, of right shape and uniform. Tell him you'll pay him a nickel more a piece, and that will cover his extra costs twice over. Tell him you don't propose to break any more. Try your hand at ruling.

—GEO. A. MACHETTE & CO.

Feast Furniture.



Here is one of the new combinations of Buffet and China Closet with fixed candelabra and dependent serving shelves. It is the latest dining-room creation of 1891.

The wood is quartered red oak, and the piece is stoutly framed with extra center legs, giving rigid support. The finish throughout is dust proof, and all the appointments are of the best quality.

The two locked side closets have a combined capacity of eight shelves. The deep lower drawer is for table linen, and the upper drawer for small silver and cutlery.

There are two serving shelves in the center, and the square spaces above the closets may be used for larger silver.

The mirrored center and the effect of the soft candle-light from above is something which must be seen to be fully appreciated.

Paine's Furniture Co.
48 CANAL ST. (South Side Boston) & Maine Depot.

MASON & HAMLIN

Examine the new Mason & Hamlin Piano and Organ, and you will find them to be the most perfect instruments ever made. They are the result of the most careful study and the most perfect workmanship. They are the only instruments that can be played in any position, and they are the only instruments that can be played in any position, and they are the only instruments that can be played in any position.

MASON & HAMLIN
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO'S
Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is absolutely pure and of the highest quality.

No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, and easily digested, and is admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

MAGEE'S EMULSION

No other proprietary medicine has the endorsement of Physicians to the same extent.

None is used in Hospital practice with so large a percentage of satisfactory results.

No other remedy has cured so many cases of CONSUMPTION and other Pulmonary Diseases.

It is entirely eradicated from the system by its use.

It is as easy to take as Maple Syrup or Honey, and can be retained by the most delicate stomachs without nausea.

IF YOU have a Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, or a generally run-down system, you can regain health and strength quickly by the use of

MAGEE'S EMULSION
Ask your Druggist for it, and take only that labeled MAGEE EMULSION CO., Lawrence, Mass.

The Sunday School.

FOURTH QUARTER, LESSON VIII.

Sunday, November 22.
John 14: 1-13.

REV. W. O. HOLWAY, U. S. N.

CHRIST BETRAYED.

I. Preliminary.

1. GOLDEN TEXT: "The Son of man is betrayed into the hands of sinners" (Mark 14: 41).

2. DATE: After midnight, Friday morning, April 7, A. D. 30.

3. PLACES: Gethsemane and Jerusalem.

4. PARALLEL NARRATIVES: Matthew 26: 36-66; Mark 14: 32-41; Luke 22: 39-65.

John omits the directions given by Jesus to his disciples as to their conduct in Gethsemane, the passion of his soul; the reproach to his sleeping disciples; the kiss of Judas; the reference to the twelve legions of angels; the protest of Jesus against his seizure; the healing of Malchus (recorded by Luke); the episode of the fugitive youth (related by Mark). On the other hand he gives prominence to the fact that Jesus went voluntarily to meet his apprehenders; that the multitude led to the ground at the sight of his majesty; and that he surrendered himself as a prisoner, while securing a free exodus for his disciples. He names Peter as the one who drew the sword, and mentions Malchus as the name of the servant (Lange).

5. HOME READINGS: Monday—John 18: 1-13. Tuesday—Zech. 11: 7-13. Wednesday—Matt. 26: 14-25. Thursday—Matt. 26: 47-56. Friday—Matt. 27: 3-10. Saturday—Luke 22: 54-62. Sunday—Mark 14: 33-42.

II. Introductory.

It was something worse than treachery. It was an act of profanation on Judas' part, to lead that armed band to a spot which, as he knew, had often been hallowed by Jesus' prayers. If ever place was holy, it was the grove of olives; and the chasm of bloody sweat which had fallen upon it from the convulsed body of the great High Priest had just given to it a unique and pathetic sacredness which no temple or shrine on earth could ever rival. It seems something worse than sacrilege even, that that blood-bedewed grass should be trampled by hostile, wicked feet, that that air which had echoed the strong crying and tears of the world's Redeemer in that crucial hour of struggle and submission, should vibrate to the clank of swords and the tumult of an excited mob. And as though it were not bad enough to profane the place, we learn from the parallel accounts, that the person of our Lord was profaned—His sacred cheeks subjected to the indignity of traitorous "kisses of overacted salutation," and His limbs bound like those of a criminal. It is hardly to be wondered at that Peter, made furious by this treatment of his beloved and revered Master, should draw his sword and aim a deadly blow at the head of Malchus, the high-priest's body servant, who was probably forward in the movement to lay hands on Jesus. His victim escaped with the loss of his right ear—mercifully restored and immediately healed by Jesus—and Peter was directed to sheathe his sword; but no one can read the story of the arrest of our Lord, with all its circumstances, without wondering that more swords were not drawn—that the disciples did not fly to their Master's defense at the first approach of the hostile band. Afterwards, when forbidden to fight, when, to their astonishment, they saw their Lord surrender Himself, it is easy to see why a panic of fear should seize them, and that they should take to flight.

St. John alone records the impression made upon the armed posse by the kindly composure and impressive personality of Jesus when He went forth to meet them; and His calm announcement, "I am He," when told that they sought Jesus of Nazareth. Our lesson describes how they drew back in terror at the words and some of them fell to the ground. "Unless," writes Jerome in one of his epistles, "there had been something startling in the countenance and look of Jesus, His disciples would never have followed Him at His word, nor would they who came to arrest Him have fallen prostrate." "Certainly," says the same writer, "a flame of fire and starry brightness flashed from His eye, and the majesty of the Godhead shone in His face."

III. Expository.

1. When Jesus had spoken these things—had finished His farewell discourse and intercessory prayer. Went forth.—The gates of Jerusalem were allowed to stand open during the Passover. Jesus and His disciples probably left the city about 11 o'clock in the evening by the St. Stephen gate, crossed the bridge over the Kidron, and arrived at Gethsemane. The brook Cedron (or wady, Kidron, between the city and Olivet. "Kidron" means "black," and the name was probably given to it either from the natural color of its turbid waters, or from the tinge imparted by the blood of the temple sacrifices which flowed into it, or from the dark, narrow chasm through which it runs. Where was a garden—called "Gethsemane," by Matthew and Mark, a word meaning an "oil-press." It was probably a "garden" of olives, with a press and tower, located somewhere on the western slope of the Mount of Olives. The traditional site of the garden contains eight venerable olive trees. Into which, etc.—In R. V., "into the which He entered, Himself and His disciples." John omits the narrative of the Agony, though it is evident, from verse 11, that he was cognizant of it.

2. And Judas—R. V., "now Judas." Who betrayed him—Literally, "he who was betraying Him," referring to what was then going on. Knew the place.—It was the habitation of Jesus, according to Luke's account, to go there. Possibly some friend of His owned the place; it may have been the mother of Mark.

3. Judas . . . received a band of men (R. V., "the band of soldiers").—The hostile force led by Judas consisted of a part of the Roman cohort from the Castle of Antonia (which overlooked the Temple), the "captains of the Temple" with part of the Temple guard (Luke 22: 52), and some of the "chief priests and elders" and their servants. Weapons—"swords and staves" (Mark 14: 43). "The combined power of the Romans and the Jews was brought into requisition against the one unarmed, gentle Jesus. The military preparation indicated the bad confidence of Judas and the Sanhedrin" (Schaff).

4. Jesus, therefore, knowing, etc.—In R. V., "Jesus therefore, knowing all the things that were coming upon Him." Nothing happened—came by hap or chance—to Jesus. He was fully conscious of the divine order of events—an order which made use of human passions, acting freely, to accomplish its end. Went forth—not merely from the concealment of the trees, nor from the circle of the disciples, but to surrender Himself. He did not hesitate, though He knew the bloody path before Him. Says Schaff: "When men sought Jesus to make Him a king, He fled; now that they seek Him to put Him to death, He goes forth to meet them." It was probably at this point that the kiss of Judas came in—the preconcerted signal by which the soldiers should identify the person of Jesus. Whom seek ye?—Says Whedon: "Not that He who knew whom they sought. Not that their leaders did not know Him by the traitor's signal. He speaks to make them confess their object; and then to show that they can attain it only by His actual permission."

5. Jesus of Nazareth.—Edersheim thinks these words were spoken somewhat contemptuously. The Revision Commentary expresses the opinion that Judas had emphasized to the Roman authorities that Jesus was "of Nazareth," a Galilean, and therefore prone to revolt. I am he.—The effect of these words is described in the next verse. Judas also . . . was standing with them—not with the disciples with whom he had been wont to stand, with whom that very night he had eaten and drunk, but with the enemies and murderers of his Lord. Some suppose that this parenthetical clause was inserted to show that Judas, filled with Satan as he was, could not resist the involuntary prostration mentioned in the next verse.

6. Went backward and fell to the ground—a recoil of terror and awe so overpowering that those nearest the speaker started back involuntarily, and fell prostrate. "Not a physical miracle, but a moral miracle. So His rebuke, with the majesty of His presence, silenced the profane traffickers in the temple" (Schaff). "Thou hast," says Lange, "cities kindred instances of terror of conscience, when before Mark Antony, Marius, Coligny, the murderers recoiled panic-struck."

They had no doubt been prepared for quite other—either compromise, fear or resistance. But the appearance and majesty of that calm Christ—heaven in His looks and peace on His lips—was too overpowering in its effects on that untutored heathen soldiery, who perhaps cherished the hope that Jesus was the Messiah they had in hand (Edersheim).

7. 8. Then asked he them again—R. V., "Again therefore He asked them." He probably allowed them time to collect themselves. Jesus of Nazareth—"His enemies only repeat the name that had been taught, as if waiting for some future guidance." Told you that I am he.—He evidently wishes to concentrate their attention upon Himself. If . . . me, let these go, etc.—Apparently the disciples had joined their Master; and possibly, as Bengel suggests, some of the disciples had already been seized; but the time had not yet come for them to suffer. The Good Shepherd knew that His time had come to lay down His life for the sheep, and therefore He did not flee and leave the sheep to the wolves. He provided for their safety. Subsequently "they were enabled to die because He had died first."

9. That the saying might be fulfilled—R. V., "that the word might be fulfilled." Of them which thou gavest, etc.—In R. V., "of those whom Thou hast given me." I lost not one.—These words were evidently spoken (17: 12) with reference to spiritual safety; but the spiritual safety of the disciples would have been decidedly imperiled, had they been exposed at this juncture to bodily danger; they would probably have proved more weak and faithless than Peter even. Says Alford: "To 'fulfill' a prophecy is not to exhaust its capacity of being fulfilled, and again fulfilled; the words of our Lord have many stages of unfolding; the temporal deliverance of the apostles now doubtless was but a part in the great spiritual safe keeping which the Lord asserted by anticipation in these words."

10. Simon Peter, having a sword, drew it.—There were two swords in the apostolic band (Luke 22: 38). Peter had one; whoever had the other was not so rash as his comrade. According to Luke's account, Peter first asked, "Shall we smite with the sword?" and did not wait for an answer. Smote (R. V., "struck") the high priest's servant—who was probably among those who tried to arrest Jesus. Cut off his right ear—aiming, doubtless, at the man's head, who dodged or parried the blow. This was the only act of violence on the occasion, and was forthwith rebuked. The servant's ear was at once healed by Jesus (Luke 22: 51).

This was a very rash act, for (1) it compromised Jesus in His teachings that His kingdom was not of this world, but a spiritual kingdom; (2) it would place Him in the attitude of a rebel against the Roman government, and Pilate could not have pronounced Him innocent; (3) Peter might have been arrested for rebellion, and perhaps the other disciples with him, and their work of founding the kingdom had been greatly hindered (Peloubet).

11. Put up thy (R. V., "the") sword—"a rebuke to all self-justification by outward violence" (Edersheim). "This answer of Jesus lays down for the church His line of conduct under persecution, viz., that of passive resistance called (Rev. 13: 10) 'the patience of the saints' " (Gode). At the same time that He uttered these words our Lord assured Peter (Matt. 26: 53) that "twelve legions of angels" waited at His call—a mighty, all-sufficient host, whom this cohort could not face for a moment. But this was not the hour for resistance; it was the hour for self-surrender and sacrifice. The cup . . . shall I not drink it?—An unmistakable allusion to the recent prayer in Gethsemane, "for the image does not elsewhere occur in our Evangelist" (Alford).

12. Then the band and the captain, etc.—In R. V., "So the band and the chief captain." After Peter's act of violence, all the band surrounded Jesus—the Romans with their children, and all the temple officers. They had already laid hands upon Him before Peter drew his sword (Matt. 26: 50); now they bound Him. It was at this moment that the disciples were seized with a sudden panic and fled. They had never before seen their Master surrender Himself to man. It was a new and startling experience. To see the Messiah whose expected rise to supreme power they cherished, bound and led away as a criminal, was too much for their faith (Mark 14: 57). All took to flight, Peter and John included. They the last two turned back after a little and followed the band to Jerusalem.

But while our Lord submitted to arrest, He could not refrain from remonstrating against the time and method of it. Some of the priests were present, and He reminded them that this hostile demonstration was entirely unlawful. Day after day He had openly and publicly in the temple teaching the people—why had they not arrested Him then? Why did they treat Him like a brigand, like a criminal evading publicity, and make this expedition against Him with this exaggerated military preparation? "But this is done that the Scriptures might be fulfilled," He

added as, surrounded by the band, He was led away (W. O. H.).

13. Led him away (R. V. omits "away") to Annas first—possibly because the house of Annas was nearest (though it is conjectured by some that he lived in the same house with Calaphas); possibly because he was priest of the Sanhedrin; but, more likely, because, amid the frequent changes made in the high-priesthood by the Romans, Annas, though deposed, was regarded by the Jews as the true representative of Aaron. John alone mentions this preliminary examination, but gives only brief details. Calaphas, high priest that year—"It would appear that the Evangelist used this expression as an ironical characterization, current in the popular mouth, of the high-priesthood as desecrated by the Romans" (Lange).

Annas is one of the most remarkable figures in the Jewish history of the time. His unexampled fortune was celebrated in that he himself and his five sons held the high-priesthood in succession. This mere fact reveals the political intrigues which extended through members of his family, the headship of his party (Westcott).

IV. Inferential.

1. Hiding places are for the guilty; the innocent have no use for them.

2. Treachery once undertaken leads a man to unexpected deeds of infamy.

3. The fear which spiritual might inspires is illustrated by the number and strength of the armed forces sent out to apprehend the unarmed Jesus.

4. When the hour of trial comes, we should be so prepared that we can go forth to meet it.

5. If we are much with God, the spiritual atmosphere in which we live will make evil men recoil.

6. We should take care that others, if possible, do not suffer from any calamity or trial which belongs only to ourselves.

7. It has required centuries to bring out the divine beauty and wisdom and power of a religion which, though initiated in days of violence, once and for all disclaimed the use of carnal weapons. We have reason to be grateful that the very essence of our religion is in consistent with such use for its propagation.

8. The contents of that "cup" which the Father gave and the Son drank, who can analyze? But He drained it to the last drop; quite other to us—His bitterness, ours the bliss.

9. Jesus was bound, but not before He taught His enemies that He was a willing captive.

10. Never is wickedness so near its defeat as in the hour of its triumph.

NECROLOGY OF EAST MAINE CONFERENCE.

Entered Ministry. Names. Time of Decease.

1841 James Keith. 1849

1841 Amos P. Ratty. 1849

1849 Benjamin Jones. 1850

1849 Isaiah P. Rogers. 1852

1849 Daniel H. Mansfield. 1855

1849 C. H. A. Johnson. 1855

1849 John C. Prince. 1859

1849 David Stinson. 1856

1849 Mark H. Crawford. 1859

1849 Seavey W. Partridge. 1859

1849 Benjamin F. Sprague. 1861

1849 Moses Donnell. 1861

1849 Joseph F. Standish. 1862

1849 Joshua Hall. 1862

1849 Irving A. Wardwell. 1863

1849 Ephraim Wiley. 1864

1849 James H. Crawford. 1865

1849 Alfred S. Adams. 1865

1849 Cyrus Phenix. 1866

1849 Robert R. Richards. 1866

1849 James H. Crawford. 1867

1849 Levi L. Shaw. 1867

1849 Horace L. Bray. 1868

1849 John Alwell. 1868

1849 George D. Strout. 1868

1849 James H. Crawford. 1869

1849 Daniel Clark. 1869

1849 Edward Brackett. 1869

1849 Nathan W. Miller. 1870

1849 Nathan W. Miller. 1870

1849 Oron Stren. 1872

1849 Reuben B. Curtis. 1872

1849 John Bachelder. 1873

1849 Reuben B. Curtis. 1873

1849 Edwin A. Helmschmied. 1873

1849 Jeremiah Marsh. 1874

1849 James W. H. Cromwell. 1874

1849 Daniel Cox. 1875

1849 Sullivan H. Wood. 1876

1849 John S. Ayer. 1876

1849 Otis R. Wilson. 1877

1849 Phineas Higgins. 1878

1849 Charles K. Kneeland. 1878

1849 Charles H. Bray. 1879

1849 Ephraim H. Small. 1879

1849 Daniel M. True. 1880

1849 Thomas H. Dyer. 1880

1849 Nathan Webb. 1882

1849 Eliot B. Fletcher. 1882

1849 George Pratt. 1882

1849 William H. Crawford. 1882

1849 Moses D. Miller. 1883

1849 Nathaniel Worrell. 1884

1849 Hiram Murphy. 1884

1849 Abner S. Townsend. 1885

1849 Beckwith H. Brown. 1885

1849 William W. Marsh. 1886

1849 Nelson Whitney. 1887

1849 Benjamin F. Stinson. 1887

1849 William H. Crawford. 1887

1849 David P. Thompson. 1888

1849 Wilbur F. Chase. 1889

1849 William H. Crawford. 1889

1849 Theodore H. Murphy. 1889

1849 Eli S. Walker. 1889

1849 Ephraim Bryant. 1890

1849 Pascal E. Brown. 1891

Obituaries.

Fenderson.—Brother Jonathan A. Fenderson was born in Parsonsfield, Me., Nov. 15, 1821, and died in Rockfield, Aug. 8, 1891, in the 70th year of his age.

His early life was spent on a farm, where he acquired such a taste for farming as to desire to spend his last days in that occupation. When a young man he was a few years in California, and on returning changed residence several times until he located in Portland, Me., where, for many years, he was a grocer and fruit dealer. The last thirteen years of his life were passed on a farm in Rockfield.

He was converted when a boy, joined the M. E. Church, and soon became an active Christian worker. When in California he was licensed as an exhorter and then as a local preacher. He preached and labored successfully with the rough elements that were then there. On his return to Maine he labored for soul-saving in Rockfield, and in the midst of business duties made time to preach in neglected places and care for needy souls.

He was a great lover of his home, was always happy when he could make others happy, and carried a sunny face everywhere. His last days were very peaceful. He enjoyed the company of his friends, and especially the presence of his wife. He was twice married—in 1845 to Miss Rhoda A. Dyer, with whom he lived most of his life; and, in 1880, to Mrs. Annie E. Lord, who survives him. He leaves, also, a son who had always lived and been in business with him, and a daughter, Mrs. Andrew J. Lloyd, of Boston.

Snow.—Ara Snow was born at Lyman, N. H., February 9, 1816, and died at Brockton, Mass., Sept. 11, 1891.

Such is the brief record of the close of the earthly career of a truly remarkable man. Considering all the circumstances of his life, it is doubtful if New England Methodism has ever had a layman who was more devoted to the cause of Christ, and a more generous supporter of the missionary and all other enterprises of the church. Born in the White Mountain region, reared amidst poverty and deprived of early educational advantages, he learned, however, the lessons of self-denial, and, after his conversion, the further lesson of self-sacrifice.

He was led to Christ while in the employ of a Congregational deacon in his native town. His first dollar was used for the purchase of a Bible. On his removal to Brockton—then North Bridgewater—in 1838, he went to shoe-making, which was then done in the homes of the workmen. He lived very frugally, invested his money, and, although his earnings were never large, he laid the foundation for the fortune which he acquired, and which he consecrated to the Lord. He joined the Central Methodist Episcopal Church in 1861, and remained a faithful member to the close of his life, filling at various times the position of Sunday-school teacher, steward, and trustee.

Brother Snow never married, but for a great many years was the sole support of his parents, who lived to a very advanced age. Upon his mother especially he seemed to lavish his affections, and his attachment to her was most marked. In worldly matters he practically exemplified John Wesley's advice: "Gain all you can; save all you can; give all you can." Although his income was never large compared with hundreds of his fellow-Christians, yet he lived so frugally that the amount which he annually gave away to the cause of Christ seemed very large. His contributions to poor churches and Sunday-schools, to seminaries, to the Church Extension and Freedmen's Aid cause, and especially to the cause of missions which lay very near his heart, were always surprising to those who looked at his hermit-like home, and did not consider the extent of his consecration of all that he had. One day last year he dropped into the writer's study, and very quietly laid down his check for \$1,500 for the Missionary Society, saying, "It is the Lord's money." We are all the facts published, Ara Snow, the aged bachelor friend of missions, would be known in missionary annals almost equally well as Sarah Hosmer, the Lowell cotton-factory girl, who lived in an attic, prayed in her closet for missions, and at her death rejoiced in knowing that six missionaries were being supported in heathen lands from her hard-earned money.

Zion's Herald

For the Year 1892.

A SPECIAL OFFER
TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The paper will be sent to January 1, 1893, for

ONE SUBSCRIPTION.

It ought to be read in every Methodist family in New England.

Specimen Copies Free.

All letters relating to the subscription department of the paper, or on other business, should be addressed to

A. S. WEED, Publisher,
36 Bromfield St., Boston.

Special Attractions.

A new departure for the coming year will be a delightful serial story by Mrs. A. G. W. PLANT, whose short stories and poems are so frequent an attraction in our columns, entitled, "A Great Appointment." It will continue about four months, and while of interest to readers of all ages, will come close to the every day lives of young people, especially our Epworth League workers.

Prof. Wm. North Rice, in his next Scientific Notes, will write upon "Yellowstone Park," giving the results of personal observation and study.

WILLIAM A. MOWRY, Ph. D., so long the editor of Education, has written for Zion's Herald a series of four stories in four parts, giving graphic descriptions of what he saw in the late Civil War.

An interesting and instructive Symposium upon "What am I doing for Prohibition?" from prominent temperance workers, is all ready for publication.

PRESIDENT HENRY WADE ROGERS, of Northwestern University, Evanston, has written the first of our new educational series upon "Education West and East." These will be published with portraits.

REV. J. WEARE DEARBORN, so well known as an able art critic, by special request, will write upon the following very interesting topics: "What Some Boston Artists are Doing;" "Pictures in the United States Worth Going to See;" "New Ways of Making Pictures;" "Some Interesting Art Histories;" "Present Tendencies in Religious Art."

REV. JUSTIN A. SMITH, D. D., the distinguished editor of the Standard of Chicago (Baptist), has written the first paper in the series of our "Other Editors," upon "The Baptists of America—Progress and Tendency." These articles will also be illustrated.

PRINCIPAL E. A. BISHOP, of the Vermont Conference Seminary, has written ably and convincingly upon "Monday as a School Holiday."

REV. W. HOWARD GARDNER makes a most valuable contribution upon "The Pulpit and the Pastoral Office."

Prof. W. T. DAVISON, of England, whose paper on "Biblical Criticism" attracted such favorable attention at the Ecumenical Conference, will, by special request and assignment, write a series of articles upon the same topic for Zion's Herald, acquainting our readers with the results of the latest critical and reverent study of the Scriptures. These contributions will be especially instructive.

REV. REuben THOMAS, D. D., has written with marked ability and with special suggestions for our young readers upon "Manliness."

REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., of New York, will write with characteristic strength and style upon "Applied Christianity."

The first of the special Conference editions appears this week. It is expected that an unusual demand will be made for these numbers because of the large amount of historic data which each will contain. Those who would make sure of securing these copies should subscribe at once.

The price of one year's subscription will secure Zion's Herald from date until January 1, 1893. See, also, the first column of the 8th page.

Review of the Week.

Tuesday, November 3.

About 200 more Tennessee convicts liberated by the miners.

The Lusitania (Ga.) Explosion opens—the largest ever held in the South.

President Potter and Directors French and Dana of the Maverick Bank arrested for misappropriation of its funds; T. P. Best appointed receiver.

Elm Pasha charged with encroaching on the British sphere in Africa.

The Challe apparently coming to his senses.

The public debt decreases in October more than \$4,000,000.

Wednesday, November 4.

Ohio goes Republican; Pennsylvania also; New York Democratic by about 20,000 plurality; in Massachusetts the election a close one, but Russell has it; Iowa uncertain.

Typus fever spreading among the famished Russian peasants.

A terrible storm in Yokohama; 82 lives lost, 3,700 houses destroyed, 700 vessels carried out to sea or sunk.

A murdered woman's body found buried in the cellar of her house at Chicago; her husband arrested.

Timothy Healy horsewhipped by a nephew of Mr. Parnell.

The "Itala" case ended; the defendants discharged because they could not be held legally responsible.

Thursday, November 5.

Prof. Briggs acquitted by the New York Presbytery of the charges of heresy.

A reported revolution in Brazil, on account of Congress passing a bill depriving the President of the right to veto.

The differences in the Canadian Cabinet said to be settled.

The waters of Lake Michigan fall to a point fifteen inches below any previous record.

Seventeen men killed in a shaft of the Anaconda Mine, Montana.

Most of the Tennessee convicts, released by the miners, recaptured.

Furious fighting between the Irish factions at Waterford.

Gov. Russell's plurality in this State, 6,794.

In Hankow, China, 1,500 houses burned, and 200 women and children perished in the conflagration.

Flow's plurality in New York over 40,000; McKinley's in Ohio, 18,000; Boreas (Democratic) in Iowa, from 8,000 to 10,000.

Friday, November 6.

Admiral Jorje Montt nominated by the Liberals for the presidency of Brazil.

President Harrison to arbitrate the Brazil-Argentina boundary dispute.

Organization forming in New York to assist the starving Russian peasantry.

The New York Chamber of Commerce passes a resolution against "whalebacks and rats" as dangerous to navigation.

Joseph Pennell, the American artist, imprisoned in a Russian jail, and then ordered to quit the country.

Serious accident on the Mt. Pennsylvania gravity road at Reading, Pa.

Direct mail service between Halifax and England discontinued for the first time in fifty years.

The government uses the Leavenworth Coal Mining Company to recover royalty estimated at \$2,400,000.

The new Hoosier Tunnel & Wilmington railroad formally opened.

Continuation of the testimony in the legal contest over the publication of Gen. Butler's letters.

Senator Sherman believes silver will be the leading issue in the next campaign.

The parishioners of the Mission Church of St. John the Evangelist in this city resolve to withdraw their support from the Cowley Fathers on account of the recall of Fr. Hall.

Col. French unable to secure bail, and committed to Charles Street Jail; Comptroller Lacey to personally look into the Maverick's affairs.

A report that the government survey of the Indiana boundary line would show that Chicago is in that State.

Secretary Proctor puts his resignation into the hands of the President and starts for Vermont.

Misouri Pacific train held up by masked robbers in the suburbs of Omaha.

Col. Joseph H. French's bail reduced to \$50,000, for which security was furnished.

Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, dies at his St. Albans home.

The New York piano manufacturers adopt a standard piano pitch.

The Paracletes at Cork fail to elect their candidate.

Sir Edwin Arnold reads in this city.

Heart-rending reports from the famine-stricken provinces of Russia.

Shanghai and other treaty ports to be seized by the combined fleets unless China gives a satisfactory reply to the ultimatum before the end of the present month.

Monday, November 9.

Work was continued over Sunday at the Mare Island and Brooklyn Navy yards.

Two financial failures in Berlin followed by two suicides.

Ten miners killed and several injured by a gas explosion in a Pennsylvania mine.

The Corry (Penn.) National Bank closes, with liabilities of \$740,000.

Father Hall preaches his farewell sermon.

Four blocks and a church burned at Orange; loss \$200,000.

Comptroller Lacey thinks the Maverick will declare at least an 85 per cent. dividend.

THE EXECUTIVE MEETING OF THE W. F. M. S.

MRS. O. W. SCOTT.

As we of the New England delegation journeyed across the country two days and three nights as fast as steam could carry us, we felt very sure that we were going "out West."

But, arriving in Kansas City, Mo., where our convention was to assemble, we found that this indefinite location was still further toward the setting sun, and that we were not even at the "central point" according to modern (Western) geographers.

Kansas City has had a phenomenal growth. A gentleman told us that twenty-one years ago, when he came here, it had a population of only eight or nine thousand. Now it has 138,000.

When he inquired for the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, he was told that if he desired success in business, or social standing, he would "never go near that abolition church."

But the poor, feeble church of that day has grown strong, and has sent out six offshoots, of which Independence Avenue Church, where we held our sessions, is one whose history began five years ago. At that time it had sixty members. Now it has six hundred, and has erected a magnificent edifice, thoroughly finished and furnished.

Dr. Miller, formerly of Brooklyn, is its present pastor, and from him the mission workers received most cordial greeting when, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, they gathered for their first session.

Among those present whose names have been identified with the work for many years were: Mrs. Skidmore, of the New York Branch; Mrs. Egan, of the Philadelphia; Mrs. Nind, of the Minneapolis; Mrs. Cowen, of the Cincinnati; who is a sister of Bishop and Missa Thoburn; and our own Mrs. Alderman. There are others, also, whose faces are familiar—Mrs. J. T. Grady, the efficient recording secretary; Mrs. Knowles, of Newark Conference; and Mrs. Stevens, of Baltimore, who takes the place of the gifted and lamented Isabel Hart as secretary of that Branch.

Beside the tried and true home workers, the foreign field was well represented by missionaries at home on furlough: Mrs. Egan, of the Philadelphia; Mrs. Nind, of the Minneapolis; Mrs. Cowen, of the Cincinnati; who is a sister of Bishop and Missa Thoburn; and our own Mrs. Alderman. There are others, also, whose faces are familiar—Mrs. J. T. Grady, the efficient recording secretary; Mrs. Knowles, of Newark Conference; and Mrs. Stevens, of Baltimore, who takes the place of the gifted and lamented Isabel Hart as secretary of that Branch.

The Governor's Thanksgiving proclamation is better observed by many than the April holiday. No class of dealers, next the provision men, are greater beneficiaries than the crockery and glass merchants. Jones, McDuffie & Stratton, in their enlarged premises, have now one hundred and fourteen in their staff of workers to meet the extra Thanksgiving demand for sets and matchings.

The fourth and last of Prof. FREDERICK STARR's papers on Dress and Adornment in the Popular Science Monthly will appear in December. It deals with Religious Dress.

DELICIOUS MINCE PIES EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NONE SUCH CONDENSED Mince Meat

HIGHEST AWARD received at all Pure Food Expositions for Superior Quality, Cleanliness, and convenience to housekeepers.

No Alcoholic Liquors. Each Package contains material for two large pies. If your grocer does not keep the None Such brand, send 2c. for full size package by mail, prepaid.

MERRELL & SOULE, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A LIGHT EQUAL TO GAS.

Everlasting Wick. Requires no trimming. Burns steadily. Nothing but the oil burns, as the Wick is "Mineral Wool," which cannot burn, and so black smoke or soot to discolor the chimney, etc. Gives a white, clear, brilliant light. Agents can make fortunes with it. Retail price, 10c. each. We will send 3 sample wicks for 1c. Small wicks, 2c. a doz.; 12c. a gross. Medium wicks, 3c. a doz.; 36c. a gross. Large wicks, 4c. a doz.; 48c. a gross. All orders, A. S. WEED, Providence, R. I.

THE VERY BEST Church Light. Oil Gas or Electric. Over one hundred styles. Wheelers' Reducers and Reflectors. Call on all Dealers. For full particulars, send 2c. for full size package by mail, prepaid. Please state name and address. A. S. WEED, Providence, R. I.

1,300 pupils are receiving instruction, and women from the better classes are coming from their seclusion to hear the Gospel. One of the missionaries in this territory has been asked to take charge of the children of a native prince. There is also a marvelous change among educated native gentlemen, noticeable in the report given by Miss De Line, of the National Council at Bombay. Two years ago they invited ten women to sit with them during their deliberations. They were secured with difficulty, as every one was high caste, an "unapproachable" woman. This year the experiment was repeated, and one woman addressed the Council. Miss De Line said: "India moves; and her women may proceed as in being welcomed to a share of public responsibility. In Malaysia, our mission is sustained by one representative, Miss Blackmore, who has under instruction 90 Tamil and Chinese girls.

From China we learned of medical work, training schools, and house-to-house visitation, all in an encouraging condition. Stories of children saved, women brought into the light, young girls trained for teaching, and dying Christians who went rejoicing to glory, filled our minds with gladness. Surely, China has within it the heaven which shall in time permeate the whole. Twenty-five of our missionaries are in this vast empire, 16,000 girls are in our schools, and in Foochow alone over 5,000 women have been treated at the Woman's Hospital.

And what shall we say of Japan? Every phase of Christian work seems to be developing there, under the charge of our zealous missionaries. More than 1,400 girls are under instruction, many of whom give promise of great usefulness in the near future. The "anti-foreign" feeling there, while it has retarded our work to some extent, is not regarded as a permanent obstacle. Miss Spencer said that the president of the Government College in Tokyo expressed himself as follows: "We want no Unitarian doctrine. If Jesus Christ is a philosopher, we have enough of them now; but if He is a Saviour, we want Him." She also spoke of the great desire on the part of Japanese to wear English dress. But a letter from America, begging the ladies to retain their native costume, had had an influence to check this tendency. One lady said to her: "I like the English dress, for when I wear it my husband respects me, and allows me to walk behind him; but my native dress I have to walk behind him."

Lack of space saves your readers from a vast deal of interesting news from Japan.

And shall we forget Korea? Not while Mrs. Scanton is able to plead for it. That "Hermit Nation," peering out with dazzled eyes upon Christian civilization, will surprise us in due time with its progress. More money and more missionaries will hasten its redemption.

From Italy, Mexico and South America come news of success and pleadings for help. The estimates sent from all our missions were higher than we can meet the coming year unless the Holy Spirit opens the treasure-house of our nation. And where is this treasure-house? O ye women of Methodism, your hearts and purses must open to these great needs, for upon you the responsibility rests! Your representatives at this executive session have been studying an illuminated globe, over which arch the promises of our God. With new zeal and stronger convictions they plant the standard of loving and giving higher than ever before. We beg you, in the name of Christ, to press forward and win, the coming year!

NOTES.

Bishop Mallen was present on the second day of our session, and spoke hearty words of appreciation and encouragement.

Bishop Hendrix, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, invited the ladies of the Executive Committee to visit the "Savannah Bible and Training School" now being erected in Kansas City. We found it finely situated, and planned for broad and successful work. Bishop Hendrix expressed cordial sympathy with our Society.

On Sunday, Nov. 1, the pulpits of various city churches were filled by missionaries and home workers. Mrs. Nind (our bishop) preached in Independence Ave. Church. Large audiences and generous collections made the day a success.

The New England delegates were glad to visit Kansas City, Kansas, and step upon the soil made sacred by our unparalleled struggle for liberty in years gone by. It is now free from the tyranny of saloons. Of this we were assured.

The appropriation made by the New England Branch for the coming year is \$32,000.

The Governor's Thanksgiving proclamation is better observed by many than the April holiday. No class of dealers, next the provision men, are greater beneficiaries than the crockery and glass merchants. Jones, McDuffie & Stratton, in their enlarged premises, have now one hundred and fourteen in their staff of workers to meet the extra Thanksgiving demand for sets and matchings.

The fourth and last of Prof. FREDERICK STARR's papers on Dress and Adornment in the Popular Science Monthly will appear in December. It deals with Religious Dress.

DELICIOUS MINCE PIES EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NONE SUCH CONDENSED Mince Meat

HIGHEST AWARD received at all Pure Food Expositions for Superior Quality, Cleanliness, and convenience to housekeepers.

No Alcoholic Liquors. Each Package contains material for two large pies. If your grocer does not keep the None Such brand, send 2c. for full size package by mail, prepaid.

MERRELL & SOULE, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A LIGHT EQUAL TO GAS.

Everlasting Wick. Requires no trimming. Burns steadily. Nothing but the oil burns, as the Wick is "Mineral Wool," which cannot burn, and so black smoke or soot to discolor the chimney, etc. Gives a white, clear, brilliant light. Agents can make fortunes with it. Retail price, 10c. each. We will send 3 sample wicks for 1c. Small wicks, 2c. a doz.; 12c. a gross. Medium wicks, 3c. a doz.; 36c. a gross. Large wicks, 4c. a doz.; 48c. a gross. All orders, A. S. WEED, Providence, R. I.

THE VERY BEST Church Light. Oil Gas or Electric. Over one hundred styles. Wheelers' Reducers and Reflectors. Call on all Dealers. For full particulars, send 2c. for full size package by mail, prepaid. Please state name and address. A. S. WEED, Providence, R. I.

DELICIOUS MINCE PIES EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NONE SUCH CONDENSED Mince Meat

HIGHEST AWARD received at all Pure Food Expositions for Superior Quality, Cleanliness, and convenience to housekeepers.

No Alcoholic Liquors. Each Package contains material for two large pies. If your grocer does not keep the None Such brand, send 2c. for full size package by mail, prepaid.

MERRELL & SOULE, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A LIGHT EQUAL TO GAS.

Everlasting Wick. Requires no trimming. Burns steadily. Nothing but the oil burns, as the Wick is "Mineral Wool," which cannot burn, and so black smoke or soot to discolor the chimney, etc. Gives a white, clear, brilliant light. Agents can make fortunes with it. Retail price, 10c. each. We will send 3 sample wicks for 1c. Small wicks, 2c. a doz.; 12c. a gross. Medium wicks, 3c. a doz.; 36c. a gross. Large wicks, 4c. a doz.; 48c. a gross. All orders, A. S. WEED, Providence, R. I.

THE VERY BEST Church Light. Oil Gas or Electric. Over one hundred styles. Wheelers' Reducers and Reflectors. Call on all Dealers. For full particulars, send 2c. for full size package by mail, prepaid. Please state name and address. A. S. WEED, Providence, R. I.

DELICIOUS MINCE PIES EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NONE SUCH CONDENSED Mince Meat

HIGHEST AWARD received at all Pure Food Expositions for Superior Quality, Cleanliness, and convenience to housekeepers.

No Alcoholic Liquors. Each Package contains material for two large pies. If your grocer does not keep the None Such brand, send 2c. for full size package by mail, prepaid.

MERRELL & SOULE, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A LIGHT EQUAL TO GAS.

including the dress of religious officers, of worshipers, of victims, of mourners, amulets and charms, and the religious meaning of mutilations. It will be copiously illustrated.

In another column of this paper is an interesting advertisement of a new piece of Feast Furniture now on exhibition at Fane's Furniture Warehouses, 48 Canal St., Boston. It may sound paradoxical, but while it is not the best piece of dining-room furniture you can purchase, it is doubtful if the same amount of money invested in any other piece of dining-room furniture would bring you so much of beauty, convenience and comfort.

The best medical authorities say the proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitutional remedy, like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Every-Day Economy.

One rounded teaspoonful of

Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder does better work

than a heaping spoonful of any other. Cleveland's is wholesome, leavens best and leavens most.

Superior Clothing.

FOR MEN AND BOYS—All made in our own work-shops.

The best clothing made to order in Custom Department.

Men's and Boys' Choice Furnishing Goods.

Laundry work of the nicest character.

Macular, Parker & Company,

400 Washington St., Boston.

SPECIAL. Cheap conducted Tour, Egypt and Palestine, \$17.50. \$18.00. \$18.50. \$19.00. \$19.50. \$20.00. \$20.50. \$21.00. \$21.50. \$22.00. \$22.50. \$23.00. \$23.50. \$24.00. \$24.50. \$25.00. \$25.50. \$26.00. \$26.50. \$27.00. \$27.50. \$28.00. \$28.50. \$29.00. \$29.50. \$30.00. \$30.50. \$31.00. \$31.50. \$32.00. \$32.50. \$33.00. \$33.50. \$34.00. \$34.50. \$35.00. \$35.50. \$36.00. \$36.50. \$37.00. \$37.50. \$38.00. \$38.50. \$39.00. \$39.50. \$40.00. \$40.50. \$41.00. \$41.50. \$42.00. \$42.50. \$43.00. \$43.50. \$44.00. \$44.50. \$45.00. \$45.50. \$46.00. \$46.50. \$47.00. \$47.50. \$48.00. \$48.50. \$49.00. \$49.50. \$50.00. \$50.50. \$51.00. \$51.50. \$52.00. \$52.50. \$53.00. \$53.50. \$54.00. \$54.50. \$55.00. \$55.50. \$56.00. \$56.50. \$57.00. \$57.50. \$58.00. \$58.50. \$59.00. \$59.50. \$60.00. \$60.50. \$61.00. \$61.50. \$62.00. \$62.50. \$63.00. \$63.50. \$64.00. \$64.50. \$65.00. \$65.50. \$66.00. \$66.50. \$67.00. \$67.50. \$68.00. \$68.50. \$69.00. \$69.50. \$70.00. \$70.50. \$71.00. \$71.50. \$72.00. \$72.50. \$73.00. \$73.50. \$74.00. \$74.50. \$75.00. \$75.50. \$76.00. \$76.50. \$77.00. \$77.50. \$78.00. \$78.50. \$79.00. \$79.50. \$80.00. \$80.50. \$81.00. \$81.50. \$82.00. \$82.50. \$83.00. \$83.50. \$84.00. \$84.50. \$85.00. \$85.50. \$86.00. \$86.50. \$87.00. \$87.50. \$88.00. \$88.50. \$89.00. \$89.50. \$90.00. \$90.50. \$91.00. \$91.50. \$92.00. \$92.50. \$93.00. \$93.50. \$94.00. \$94.50. \$95.00. \$95.50. \$96.00. \$96.50. \$97.00. \$97.50. \$98.00. \$98.50. \$99.00. \$99.50. \$100.00. \$100.50. \$101.00. \$101.50. \$102.00. \$102.50. \$103.00. \$103.50. \$104.00. \$104.50. \$105.00. \$105.50. \$106.00. \$106.50. \$107.00. \$107.50. \$108.00. \$108.50. \$109.00. \$109.50. \$110.00. \$110.50. \$111.00. \$111.50. \$112.00. \$112.50. \$113.00. \$113.50. \$114.00. \$114.50. \$115.00. \$115.50. \$116.00. \$116.50. \$117.00. \$117.50. \$118.00. \$118.50. \$119.00. \$119.50. \$120.00. \$120.50. \$121.00. \$121.50. \$122.00. \$122.50. \$123.00. \$123.50. \$124.00. \$124.50. \$125.00. \$125.50. \$126.00. \$126.50. \$127.00. \$127.50. \$128.00. \$128.50. \$129.00. \$129.50. \$130.00. \$130.50. \$131.00. \$131.50. \$132.00. \$132.50. \$133.00. \$133.50. \$134.00. \$134.50. \$135.00. \$135.50. \$136.00. \$136.50. \$137.00. \$137.50. \$138.00. \$138.50. \$139.00. \$139.50. \$140.00. \$140.50. \$141.00. \$141.50. \$142.00. \$142.50. \$143.00. \$143.50. \$144.00. \$144.50. \$145.00. \$145.50. \$146.00. \$146.50. \$147.00. \$147.50. \$148.00. \$148.50. \$149.00. \$149.